THE TREATY IS RATIFIED.

LOTE WAS 55 TO IS. SIX MORE THAN THE NECESSARY TWO-THIRDS.

Amendments Adopted Giving the United States Power to Control and Defend the Canal Except by Fortifications, and "Supersedthe Clayton-Bulwer Treaty-All Other Amendments Are Defeated.

Washington, Dec 20 .- The Hay-Pauncefote Caral treaty, sent to the Senate Feb. 5, 1900, was ratifled by that body to-day, the vote being 55 to 18, elx more than the necessary 49, which is two-thirds of the seventy-three Senators voting. Had the full Senate of eighty-six members been present 58 votes would have been required. Eight Senators were paired in favor of the treaty, one did not vote (Kyle of South Dakota and four were paired against it. The advocates of ratification had five votes to spare had all of the eighty-six Senators

cast their votes. Before being ratified the treaty was amended, in addition to the Davis amendment, so as to give the United States the power to defend the canal except by fortifications, by the adoption of the two amendments inintroduced by Senator Foraker and reported by the Foreign Relations Committee, one striking out Article III., inviting the adherence of the other Powers, and the other declaring that this treaty "supersedes" the Clayton-Bulwer convention. It is the opinion of those Senators whose views are entitled to especial weight in this matter that Great Britain will accept the amendments made by the Senate.

The discussion preceding final action on the treaty was of short duration Mr. Wolcott and Mr. Gallinger each spoke briefly in favor of ratification. Mr. Thurston also made a speech along the same line, and during his advocacy of the original treaty called attention to the fact that Great Britain was largely interested in the isthmian canal for the reason that she already owned almost half of the North America continent.

Mr. Mason asked if Great Britain was so largely interested why it was that that nation did not stand some of the expense that would be attached to the prosecution of such a great work.

Mr. Thurston replied that the United States assumed that expense because this Government reserved to itself the right to manage and control the canal, and that so far as its management and control were concerned it was a distinctly American institution.

Two minutes after 3 o'clock the bell rang for the first yea and nay vote. This was taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Elkins, which provided for the insertion of the following at the end of Section 5 of Article II., after the Davis amendment:

"But nothing contained in this treaty shall be construed to prevent the United States from acquiring at any time sufficient territory and sovereignty over the same upon which to build, manage, o; erate, defend, protect and control said canal or for any other purposes that the United States may deem best for its own interests."

This amendment was voted down by 45 to 25, the only Republicans supporting it being Messrs. Bard, Beveridge, Elkins, Mason nd Penrose

The second amendment acted upon was that proposed by Mr. Butler to strike out ection 7 of Article II , which among other things provides that "no fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent." This was defeated by a vote of 44 to 26, the same Republicans named above supporting it.

The next roll call was taken upon the amend-

ment of Mr. Mason, which proposed to insert after section 7 of Article II., the following: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the United States from protecting said canal in any way it may deem necessary if the said the United States shall construct said canal at its own expense."

This was defeated by 44 to 25, Messrs. Elkins, Mason, Penrose and Scott being the only Republicans supporting it. The amendment of Mr. Bard, substituting the following for Article III., was next taken

"The United States reserves the right in the regulation and management of the canal to discriminate in respect to the charges of traffic in favor of vessels of its own citizens

engaged in the coastwise trade." This amendment was likewise defeated by a vote of 43 to 27, it receiving the greatest number of Republican votes of any that had been offered, they being Senators Bard, Beyeridge, Elkins, Mason, Penrose and Perkins.

The last yea and nay vote was taken on an amendment offered by Mr. Tillman, which proposed the insertion of the Davis amendment heretofore agreed to at the end of section 7 of the second article, instead of at the end of section 5, for the purpose of nullifying the non-fortification clause of section ? This was defeated by a vote of 43 to 27, the Republicans voting for it being Messrs. Bard, Beveridge, Elkins, Mason and Penrose.

Mr. Penrose withdrew an amendment he had previously offered, which was similar to that of Mr. Elkins, which had been voted down, and Mr. Beveridge withdrew his amendment to strike out Article III., because the committee had reported one that was identical with it. For the same reason Mr. Foraker withdrew his individual amendment of the same tenor. An amendment by Mr. Allen changing the phraseology of Article I, by striking out, in connection with the means for the securement of funds for the construction of the canal, the words "or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations or through subscriptions to or purchase of stock or shares," was rejected by a viva voce

Before the final vote was taken Mr. Teller made a determined but futile effort to secure a modification of section 1, so as to declare that the canal should be free and open in time of war to the vessels of commerce of all nations, eliminating the words "in time of peace" and striking out altogether any reference to ships of war "In time of peace." He also moved to strike out entirely 'ections 3 and 4, which relate to the right of vessels of war belligerents in the matter while in transit through the canal.

tress, and in such case shall depart as soon as agreement. cossible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four moved to strike out the non-fortification se of the seventh section.

and the Senate then proceeded to the con-

from New York, Royal Bluefive hour trains, leave of of Liberty street, 11.39 A. M., 1399 P. M., and the toyal Limited"—no excess fare—at 3:49 P. M., ther fast solid trains at 8:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:30, 50, 7:50 P. M. and 12:15 night. Leave South truy's bining searlier. Best dining and cafe car rivice in the world.—Adu.

TEXT OF THE AMENDED TREATY.

The United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government of the United States without impairing the 'general principle' of neutralization established in Article VIII. of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenty

States without impairing the general principle of neutralization established in Article VIII. of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries: The President of the United States, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; the Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States, who having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and projet form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.—It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the Government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan for money to individuals or corporations, or through subscription or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present convention, the said Government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

ARTICLE II.—The high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the "general principle" of neutralization established in Article VIII. of the clayton-Buiwer convention, which convention to hereby superseded, adopt as the basis of such neutralization, the following rules substantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certan other powers, signed at Constantinople, Oct. 29, 1885, for the free navigation of the Suez Maritime Canal, that is to say:

free navigation of the Suez Maritime Canal, that is to say:

First—The canal should be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizen or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or other is.

Second—The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it.

Third—Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal, except so far as may be strictly necesshall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal, except so far as may be strictly necessary, and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

Fourth—No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal, except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the ransit shall be resumed with all possible despatch.

such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible despatch.

Fifth—The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a beliigerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time, except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

It is agreed, housever, that nonsefths immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections numbered one, two, three, four and five of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order.

tion, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war as in time of peace shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by beligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

Seven—No fortification shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adiacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lavdeaness and disorder.

[Article III.. which was atricken out by the committee amendment, reads. The high contracting parties will, immediately upon the exchange of the ratification of this convention, bring it to the notice of the other powers and invite them to adhere to it.]

ABTICLE IV.—The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advise and consent of the Senate thereof and by her Britannic Majesty, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington or at London within it months from the date thereof or earlier, if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and thereunto affixed their seals.

Dane in duplicate at Washington, the fifth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

PANCEFOTE.

When the ratified copy of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty has been received by the State Department from the Secretary of the Senate notification of the amendments made by the Senate will be given to Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador. The State Department from the severatory of the Senate notification of the amendments, but will give Lord Salisbury and his Cabinet plenty of time to consider them. It is expected that Greyt Britain will notify this Government of her views on the amendments, probably coupling the notification with a statement that her Malesty's Government cannot accept them or is willing to renew negotiations on the basis of the changes made by the Senate. The opinion pre

Britain will decline to accept the amendments.

No person in Washington, except the President and Secretary Hay, is in a position to say authoritatively whether the ratification of the treaty as amended will have any effect on Mr. Hy's tenure of office. Mr. Hay declines to make any statement for publication, but to friends who have asked him if he would remain in the Cabinet if the President desired him to place the amendments before the British Government for acceptance, he has said that he had never declined to carry out the President's instructions, thus conveying the inference that he would continue to serve as Secretary of State. It had been reported that Mr. Hay would resign sooner than ask Great Britain to accept the Davis and other amendments. He is reported to have said also that he would not resign on account of any person I chagrin over the adoption of the amendments.

ENGLISH COMMENT CALMER. The lapers Now Speak of a Compromise and

Amicable Agreement. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 21.-The Drily News, (Libof revictualing at I taking on stores in the canal, their progress in the canal, the regulations with respect to prizes and the distance of the Hay-Pauncefoic treaty, say that the Senate has struck a serious blow at embarkation of troops and munitions of war | the fundamental principle of good faith among nations, at its own reputation, and With respect to the fifth section, he also at the very Constitution of the Republic. It sought to strike out the provision that "vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain ment hardly admits of doubt. It cannot surin such waters (adjacent to the canal within sender its treaty rights without considerathe three-mile limit) longer than twenty- | tion or admit the right of the United States four hours at any one time, except in case of dis- to the unilateral abrogation of a bilateral

Now, as before, the British Government will doubtless show every disposition to meet hours from the departure of a vessel of war the reasonable views and wishes of the United of the other belligerent." Mr. Teller also | States, but there are some things which even the most friendly Government cannot de-Mr. McKinley will, we imagine, recognize All of these amendments were rejected this. He cannot agree with the Senate in the formality of a yea and nay vote, thinking that the Hay-Panneefote modi-he Senate then proceeded to the con-fications of the Cayton-Bulwer treaty can themselves be modified to our disadvantage and at the same time the Clayton-Bulwer treaty be superseded, except upon terms

> Burn tt's Vanilla leaves a good taste in the mouth. It is pure and whole

sideration of the agandments reported by the committee, which were adopted. Senators McLaurin, McEnery, Morgan, Petths and Kenney, Democrats, and Harman Senators McLaurin, McEnery, Morgan, Petths and Kenney, Democrats, and Harman Senators of New York, Some of Newada and Stewart, Populists and figal vote, voted against the senators of the Hilly Mining templany and the construction of the Hilly Mining templany and the construction of the Hilly Mining templany and the construction of an inchoing at the Long Island State for Tailington on Faithful on one approach to the Grant Mills of the Commission in Langey The Letter of the Hilly Mining templany and the construction of an inchoing at the Long Island State for Tailington, who voted to Tailington on Tailington on Tailington on Tailington on the Davis succeptance. It adds "When that stage is not the Commission of Great Hilly Mining templany to the States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America and ber Majatyr, the Queen of the United States of America

overridden by later conditions of sufficient rogency. On the other hand, it must be rememberd that we in effect are the trustees of other foreign mations who have treatles with the United States, and have their interests as well as our own to consider. We do not imagine, however, that England will accept a treaty without some guarantee against discriminating duties, but perhaps the deadlock that would be brought about by an unconditional refusal might be obviated by a compromise involving mutual concessions.

The Telegraph (Independent Conservative) likewise advocates a middle course. It says: "We do not quite see a way out of the impasse unless further negotiations are conducted on a frank acceptance of the usual diplomatio give-and-take. It is above all a matter for compromise in some form or another. Our existing treaty rights cannot be superseded in the summary manner some Senators seem to imagine, but no one in this country desires to thwart the legitimate wishes of the American people by a too rigorous insistence upon our claims and privileges. The mere fact that the ratification of the amended treaty was keenly desired on the other side of the Atlantic would naturally lead us to review our position and attempt to find some middle way of amicable arrangement."

The Standard, the leading Conservative organ, reaffirms its decided views, which have already been cabled to THE SUN, in reference to the Davis amendment. It expresses extreme regret for the Senate's action and says: "Should we be invited to consider the instrument in its metamorphosed form, we can only reply that it is not acceptable. It offers not even a basis for further negotiations by diplomacy. Having by the action of the Senate been baffled in a well-meant effort to secure accord, we remain in our old position. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is international law, which determines relative claims and disabilities of the two

Governments." Regarding Mr. McKinley's probable course the paper contends that the logic of facts dictates that he treat the amended convention as waste paper. Returning to the question of the British Loution, the Standard reasserts that it will be useless for the United States to tender the amended treaty for Great Britain's indorsement.

MARTIAL LAW IN CAPE COLONY. Indicates Seriousness of Recent Development in South Africa.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. CAPE TOWN, Dec. 20 .-- Martial law is being extended to certain districts of the Cape Colony. It has superseded the civil law at Britstown, Victoria West, Richmond Hanover, Maraisburg, Granf Rednet, Middleburg, Aberdeen, Steynsburg, Cradook, Tarka

and Molteno. LONDON, Dec 20 -The extensive proclamation of martial law in Cape Colony suf-ficiently indicates the serious view the Commission in Lunacy. This commission Mr. Hilsinger. "We have millions of dollars Government takes of the latest der ments in South Africa. The War Office bee issued nothing more than Gen. Kitchener's official despatch, but official news telegraphed

from Cape Town fills in the outlines. It is learned from these despatches that the Rhenoster invaders occupied Venterstad on Tuesday, but vacated the place on the approach of a British force and went in the direction of Steynsburg, which they expected to reach to-day. In this, however they were balked, the British garrisoning the place strongly before they arrived.

The official statements add that the in

vaders will now have great difficulty in moving in any direction, as Burghersdorp, Stormberg, Steynsburg, Rosmead and Naauwpoort are strongly held, while the Orange River has risen considerably, barring their return. They were last reported in the Zuurberg range, between Steynsburg and Venterstad. Regarding the Sand River invasion an official report says that 2,000 Boers crossed the river, making for Colesberg A column was despatched from Colesberg and the Boers were diverged in the direction of Philipstown, which they occupied on Wednesday. A portion of the commands occupied Hout Krasl station on Thursday, outting the railway. Considerable reenforcements have been despatched to De Aar and Hanover Road and it is expected that the Boer

advance will be stopped. Hitherto there has been little fighting, the invader: in every instance having retired before the Briti h. At Venter-t d the Boers took twenty of the garrison prisoners. They summoned the Hamelfontein garrison to surrender, but the demand was refused. The Boers then attacked them and the fighting lasted some hours. The burghers were eventually driven of .

An unofficial report from Cape Town confirms the report of the recrudescence of the rebellion immediately southwest of the Orange River.

The members of the court that was trying treason cases at Colesberg have arrived at Cape Town. They intended to sit at Colesberg until Dec. 22, but the arrival of Boers within seven miles of the court house necessitated the removal of the records to a safer place. Meanwhile Gen. De Wet has temporarily

disappeared from the scene. A prisoner that he released has arrived at Bloemfontein He says that when the Boers attacked Dewetsdorp they had 6,000 men and 18,000 horses. Gen De Wet is said to have told the prisoner, who is apparently a civilian, that he lost more in killed at Dewetsdorp than the entire British casualties.

the entire British casualties.

Re admitted that he was beaten, but said he was determined not to surrender without honor. He wanted a free pardon for all his followers, many of whom re Cape rebels. He declared that he was able to held out until March. The prisoner confirms the report that Gen. De Wet was hard hit at Thaba N'Chu, when his force was trisceted, his lost several prisoners, a murber of horses, a quantity of ammunition and two guns, in addition to his heavy casualties.

CAPE COLONY'S INVADERS.

Kitchener Hopes the Band That Crossed the Border Will Soon Be Driven North. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

London, Dec. 20 -The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, yesterday: Boers estimated to number 500 to 800

Bloors estimated to number 500 to 800 crossed the Orange River at Ricenosterhoek. A second band, which is reported to have crossed near Sand's Drift, has been followed. I have sent a considerable body of mounted troops, who are retting around them. The Beets who crossed at Rhenosterhoek were also followed to Venterspadt, which place they left yesterday for Steynsburg. I hope the band will soon be driven north.

The Aristocratic Whisker.

was informed by Gov. Roosevelt of information filed against him by Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York city. The Governor questioned Dr. Wise at length regarding the matter and then gave him until to-day to answer charges of misconduct made by the Governor himself, based upon the information furnished by Dr. Lambert and upon Dr. Wise's own admissions. Dr. Wise's own admissions.

At the hearing to-day the attorneys for Dr. Wise wanted to examine certain witnesses which Dr. Wise desired to have subpoenaed, but the Governor said that Dr. Wise should have had here to-day any witnesses he desired to question. After a half hour's cross fire between the attorneys and the Governor regarding Dr. Wise's right to a postponement, which the Governor refused to grant, Dr. Wise's attorney said there was no more to be said further than that the docfor had not done anything which would affect his integrity as a State official. The Governor said he could not agree with the proposition that it was right for Dr. Wise to be President of the State Commission in Lunsey and be connected in the manner he was with the business interests.

"If that rule is applied to all the other departments your Excellency would have a good time in cutting off the heads of State officials," said Dr. Wise's attorney.

"You give me any evidence such as is in this case and I will apply it. I will cut them off

in a wink," replied the Governor. The hearing was then closed and five hours afterward Gov. Roosevelt announced the dismissal of Dr. Wise. Gov. Roosevelt will leave to Governor-elect Odell the task of filling the vacancy caused by Dr. Wise's removal, as the latter's term of office expires on Dec. 31. Although it was contended that Gov. Roosevet could not, under the Constitution, remove Dr. Wise, it is not believed the question will be brought into the courts. Dr. Wise has been connected with the State Hospital service for over thirty years and for five years has been President of the State Comnission in Lunacy.

In removing Dr. Wise from office Gov. Roosevelt filed the following memorandum: "Dr. Wise is hereby removed from office s President of the State Commission in Lunacy. In making this removal I consider nothing but the statements and admissions of Dr. Wise himself, as made in his testimony taken before me on Dec. 10 and 11. The accuracy of this testimony was acknowledged

y Dr. Wise's counsel. *Dr. Wise was guilty of gross impropriety in, directly or indirectly, by suggestion and otherwise, soliciting subscriptions to the Copper Hill Mining Company of which he was President from his official subordinates of both stree, including superintendents. doctors, stewards, and in at least two cases the heads of private asylums which are under the supervision of the State Commission in Lunacy. Such conduct would be improper in any public officer. It is peculiarly improper in the case of the head of the State as extraordinary power controls vost sums of money and deals with a peculiarly helpless class of people; so that it calls for a parwoularly high type of official rectitude.

"When the head of a department suggests n any way to a subordinate to take stock in any company which is under the control of the said head, the effect is two-fold. In the first place there must in many cases be a species of moral coercion upon the subordinates. In the second place if he takes stock at the request of his chief the latter is to greater or less extent under such relations to him as must inevitably impair proper discipline. They become confederates, and such a relation necessarily lowers the entire morale of the force. In the case of private asylums wherein any abuses in connection with the insane are especially likely to take place, it is of course especially incumbent upon the Lunacy Commissioners to avoid any relation which might hamper their freedom of action. In this case, Dr. Wise, owing to his presidency of the copper mine company in question and his efforts to have the stock taken by subordinates, was thrown into still further unfortunate relations with them, such as having seven doctors and a steward indorse a note for 1,000 on one occasion and trying to borrow several thousand dollars on another occasion from the head of one of the private asylums. Seemingly the copper mine company is now in very bad financial condition, a circumstance which is sufficient to show the utter impropriety of the head of a department using the influence given by his official position to persuade subordinates earning not too large salaries to embark some of their slender earnings in such a venture.

The case of the icehouse at the Flatbush Asylum I regard as more serious still. Here Dr. Wise clearly sought to make money out of his official position. It was no part of his duty to have such a building creeted. Nevertheless, he usurped this function of one of his subordinates and himself directed the erecting of the building. The foundation and piping were laid by the labor of the patients—that is, by the State. It was intended to use the icehouse as an experiment in making ice under a new process for the different State hospitals. Dr. Wise had finencial relations with the company, such that the experiment of successful would also have benefited greatly by the success of the experiment. He claims that the experiment of successful would also have benefited the State. The had a financial interest in the company, while in the interest of the company he wa greater or less extent under such relations to him as must inevitably impair proper dis-

tages to himself from a corporation which through him was to establish relations with the State

"He had a financial interest in the company, while in the interest of the company he was building the icchouse on State land and partly by State labor. He has himself admitted the impropriety of this conduct by stating that when the construction of the house was undertaken he gave up his interest in the company, yet it appears from his letters that he never gave it up at all—certainly not for eight months after the construction of the house was undertaken and until it was believed that the process was a fallure.

"In explanation of these letters, which were written to officials or agents of the company. Dr. Wise asserts that he really had given up his interest, but that he was deceiving his business associates during their long correspondence, lasting for eight months. Taking into account such a letter as that partially quoted in his testimony of Dec. II, written by him to Mr. Vaughn, it is absolutely impossible to credit this statement, or to believe the the entered into such a long, compilered and utterly purposaless deception. Moreover, if his plea is admitted, it simply makes him guilty of another type of morel turnitude. It is not possible to exact a high standard of public service and at the same time to condone such conduct as that of Dr. Wise, and he is accordingly removed from office.

"Theodore Roosevella, Governor."

GOVERNOR REARS DR. WISE. The Accused President of State Lunacy Com mission to Defend Himself.

ALBANY, Dec. 20 - Gov. Roosevelt gave public hearing in the executive chamber to-day to Dr Peter M. Wise of New York city. President of the State Commission in

Nothing Else Just Like It. The scenery grand and beautiful, the track smooth, he ears clean and comfortable, the time fast, the tealns frequent, make the New York Central the pas-enger line to the West.—Adv.

he saw it, the matter being purely personal to him.

The Governor said that Dr. Wise had admitted that thirty superintendents, physicians and stewards connected with the State hospitals had been induced to subscribe for the copper stock by Dr. Wise; that seven physicians and the steward of the St. Lawrence State hospital had been induced to indorse a note for Dr. Wise for \$1,000 and that Dr. Wise had asked a loan of \$5,000 from Dr. Carlos F. McDonald, who has a private insane asvlum at Pleasantville, in Westchester county, which institution is under the supervision of the State Commission in Lunacy.

Dr. Wise denied that he had used the credit of the State to procure goods or merchandise

the State Commission in Lunaey.

Dr. Wise denied that he had used the credit of the State to procure goods or merchandise for the henefit of the International Lee Company: that he had entered into any contract on behalf of the State for the erection of the icehouse, and alleged that the same was eracted by the International Ice Company with the permission of the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospital, and that it was distinctly understood that neither the hospital nor the State should be subjected to any liability. ony liability. Dr. Wise denied that the credit of the State

Dr. Wise denied that the credit of the State or of the State Lunacy Commission was used or pledged in any manner for the purchase of material or payment of labor in the construction of the icehouse, and says that neither the State nor the State hospital was to be subjected to any liability unless the plan was successful and capable of producing a sufficient quantity of ice at the price indicated.

Dr. Wise insisted that he had been guilty of no misconduct in office and there is absolutely no evidence either in the charges as made, or in the correspondence now in the hands of the Governor, that in any way reflects upon him as a State officer or that lends to sustain the charges made, or that in any way is sufficient cause for his removal as a constitutional officer from the position now held by him.

MEXICO BEING DRAINED OF MONEY tation of Silver Dollars to the Orient Causing Alarm to Bankers.

EL Paso, Tex., Dec. 20.-The heavy exportation of Mexican silver dollars to China and other oriental countries has caused alarm in Mexico. Silver has been going through this port to China and Japan at the rate of \$50,000 a day for five months and has practically drained all the silver out of the The banks have been endeavoring country. to keep the matter secret, but a few days ago acknowledged the truth and petitioned the federal Government to stop the movement George W. Hilsinger, manager of the El Paso and Juarez branches of the Banco Minero, the strongest banking house in Mextoo and Chihushus, said to-day that the Government would place an export duty on silver to prevent the country from being cleared entirely. He says that the banks have plenty of money, but it is all in gold

is the standard money of the country and nothing else is acceptable in business. in our vaults but no silver meet the daily demands. Many factories and railroads are not able to make the weekly pay rolls because the banks cannot furnish the silver. The Government has been asked to let out the silver reserve amounting to nearly \$40,000,000 and will likely do it this

worth nothing except as collateral. Silver

and American and British currency

month. One of the wealthiest bankers in the Republic is here from Chihuahua and said today that his bank could not pay out any more silver, but had over \$2,000,000 in other money in reserve. He thinks that the Government will come to the rescue with the reserve and in that case the situation will be relieved if the export duty is put on.

RIGHT TO DISCHARGE A MAN. An Important Decision on Labor Matters by Illinois Highest Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20-An important decision affecting laboring men and employers throughout the State was rendered by the Supreme Court in the case of Charles Gillespie against the people, wherin the act of 1898, entitled "An act to protect employees, and guarantee their right to belong to labor organizations," is declared unconstitutional. The case came to the Supreme

Court from Vermillion county. Charles Gillespie, a contractor and builder of Danville, was fined \$25 and costs on a charge of violating this statute. Reuben Gibbons, a carpenter, was the complaining witness Gibbons had been employed by Gillespie at a time when he was not affiliated with any labor organization. While in the contractor's employ he joined a local union and was promptly discharged because of his action.

In passing on the case the Supreme Court recites that under the Constitution a man cannot be deprived of his life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without due process of law. These attributes, the Court holds, embrace whatever is necessary to secure the enjoyment of these Constitutional rights The rights of liberty and property include the right to acquire property by labor and by contract. If an owner cannot be deprived of property without due process of law, he cannot be deprived of any of the attributes that are essential to his personal rights.

This act, the court declares, deprives an employer of the right to terminate a contract with an employee. The Constitution accords

IRELAND TO GO TO CUBA.

Church Property in the Island.

DULUIH, Minn., Dec. 20.—Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul is to make a trip to the island of Cuba soon after the first of the year by commission from the President and will investigate certain matters there with reference to the interest of the Catholic Church in the Island and will make suggestions to the President with reference thereto. Bishop McGorick of Dulath has been invited by the Archbishop to acompany him.

The mission of the Archbishop is said to be to investigate questions in dispute respecting the allotment of church property in the island. It is surmised that the President believes the selection of one of their own churchmen for the mission will convince the members of the church in the island of fairness of the intentions of the Government of this country in its treatment of them and the President at the same time has confidence in the fairness of the distinguished American prelate. year by commission from the President and

For twenty minutes last night nobody could get out of the Mulberry street police station and nobody could get in. The door was stuck. Doorman Flood finally got a Jimmy from the collection inside, and that did the trick.

The mait for Ballantine's India Pale Ale is made by them from selected grain. -- Ads.

mit it. If it bites a non-immune in less than that time he will not develop the disease The four cases under treatment developed the fever in about three days after being bitten.

Five soldlers have been living and sleeping in infected clothes, beds and bedclothes for twenty days and have not developed any symptoms. The board thinks that the discovery is most valuable, as by keeping persons suffering from vellow fever protected from mosquit es the disease will not be propagated. A dinner is to be given to Dr. Finlay, the originator of the mosquito theory of propagation.

EASY WITH THE PRISONERS.

Parker, Serving a Six Months' Term, Says Ho Only Has to Show Up Nights.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 20 - They are very easy on the prisoners at the Middlesex county jail here. Yesterday William Parker, who is half way through a six months' term, was sent out to clean up the jail yard. During the day he kocked off work long enough to walk downtown and make a complaint before a Justice of the Peace against Elijah Nash, a fellow prisoner, with whom he had a quarrel over a woman prisoner.

The complaint was taken. Parker, before returning to fall, stopped in at a saloon to get a drink. An acquaint- To-night young Cudahy is at home and his once, seeing him at the bar, said: "Why, Billy, I thought you were in jail." "I am," said Parker. "I'm in for six

NATURAL BRIDGE SOLD. The Property, With 400 Acres of Land, I asses

months, but I only have to show up nights."

Into the Hands of a Syndicate. LEXINGTON, Va., Dec. 20.-The Natural Bridge property, including over 400 acres of land, has been sold for \$50,000, of which \$20,000 was paid in cash. The deed was entered on of Rockbridge. The purchasers are a syndicate of Richmond and Northern capitalists with F. H. Brooke of Richmond as President. Charles H. Paxton of Rockbridge was instrumental in making the sale. The property formerly belonged to the late Col. Henry C. Parsons. Mrs. Parsons, who has managed the property since her husband's death, will reside at her country home two miles north of the Natural Bridge.

A THIEF OF DEVICE. Gets Away Neatly With a Bunch of Jewelry

From a Harlem Store. A man with a screwdriver went into the vestibule of H. C. F. Koch's store in West 125th street last night and began removing the padlock of a showcase. Customers took him for an employee. He had removed the cover and taken \$300 worth of jewelry out of

far as Lenox avenue, where a man stopped him and tried to hold him.

"For God's sake, let me go!" exclaimed the thief, "the elevator is fallen and a dozen are killed. I'm after the doctor." The man let go, and the thief got away with

CALLING A COP. WOMAN'S WAY. A Few Firemen With Their Apparatus Came First and They Said Things.

A man and woman got into a wrangle in Chatham Square yesterday morning. "A policeman-call a policeman!" shricked the woman. The man didn't see why he should call a policeman to get himself ar-

should call a policeman to get himself arrested.

"Fil get one myself, then;" cried the woman, and opening the nearest are-box she pulled the lever. As the rumble of the approaching engines was heard the manawake to the situation, and grabbing the woman hustled her into Chinatown. Within a few minutes there were in Chatham Square Fire Chief Croker, Deputy Chief Ahearn, two chiefs of battalion, three engines, one water tower, two hook-and-ladder companies and an insurance patrol. The newsdealer under the elevated station explained what had happened. What the firemen said was emphatic but not important. The man and woman got away.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN TRISCO.

State Health Officer of Texas Charges Su pression of Cases on the Coast.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 20 .- In a report to Gov Sayers to-day on the bubonic plague situation at San Francisco, State Health Officer W. F. Blunt says that the disease continues to Blunt says that the disease continues to spread there and that twenty-two cases are known to have occurred since March 6, 1900. He charges that the press and certain other interests in San Francisco are making strengous efforts to suppress the fact of the existence of the disease there. He quotes Dr. J. Kingoom, federal quarantine officer at San Francisco as reporting efficients. "I would state that it is my belief that the area of infection is gradually growing wider, so that now there are only three blocks of the Chinese quarter proper in which there has not occurred since March last a case of plagme. The conditions which will obtain in the next six months will be, in my opinion, conductive to a further spread of the disease. I believe other cases occurring in San Francisco are being reported under another name."

Stilson Printing Company of 514 Pearl street, was instantly killed by a truck at South Ferry last night. On his way home he became dizzy while walking on to a Hamilton street ferryboat and tell headlong under the wheels of a truck which was leaving the boat. A wheel passed over his neck, crushing the windpipe. He leaves a widow. The driver of the truck was arrested.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 20. - The price of Edward Sudahy's liberty was \$25,000 in gold, and the kidnappers have the money and the parents have their afteen-year-old son again. This is the dramatic seque of the past fifty hours f excitement over the sudden disappearance of the young man. The search for the lad was participated in by thousands of citizens, hundreds of policemen and a dozen expert detectives, yet the thieves succeeded in carrying out their plot, securing the gold and getting away from the city.

Which Was Marked for Identification.

The story stands out unique in the history of the criminal annals of the West. After watching the Cudahy home for a month for the purpose of abducting one of the Cudahy girls, the robbers suddenly concluded to take the boy. He was thrust into a cab within a block of home at 7 o'clock in the evening on a well-lighted and prominent thoroughfare, carried into the outskirts of the city, kept a prisoner forty-eight hours and finally handed over to his distracted father in return for a fortune in cash.

The daring of the robbers alone is an interesting feature of the case, to say nothing of the extraordinary cumning and executive . ability manifested in handling the case to a successful conclusion and getting away with the cash in spite of the presence of hundreds of armed men ready to kill them on right. mother insists on the house being guarded in her terror unless her boy be stolen away again. Another interesting phase of the case is that Mr. Cudaby will take no part in now trying to identify the thieves, he having promised his wife to drop the case, as Mrs. Cudahy feared further violence from the

kidnappers. The conditions under which the outlaws were willing to release their victim were detailed in full in a letter received by Mr.Cudahy at his house yesterday noon, about three hours after the first communication had been thrown record last night in the County Clerk's office into his yard by a man on horseback. The letter was as follows, in red ink and apparently written by a woman:

"OMAHA, Dec. 19, 1900.

"MR. CUDARY: We have kidnapped your child and demand \$25,000 (Twenty-five thousand dollars) for his safe return. If you give us the money the child will be returned as safe as when you last saw him. but if you refuse we will put acid in his eyes and blind him; then we will immediately kidnan another millionaire's child that we have spotted and demand \$100,000 and we will get it. for he will see the condition of your child and realize the fact that we mean business and will not be monkeyed with or captured. Get the money all in gold, five, ten and twenty. dollar pieces, put it in a grip in a white wheat sack, get in your buggy alone on the night of December 19 at 7 o'clock P. M., and drive south from your house to Center street, turn west on Center and drive back to the case when Harry Reeves, a doorman, saw Rusers Park and follow the paved road towards Fremont; when you come to a lantern that is ligted by the side of the road place the money by the side of the lantern and immediately turn your horse around and return home. You will know our lantern, for it will have two ribbops, black and white, tied on the handle: you must place a red lantern on your buggy where it can be plainly seen, so we will know you a mile away. This letter and every part of it must be returned with the money and any attempt at capture

will be the saddest thing you ever done. "If you remember, some twenty years ago, Charley Ross was kidnapped in New York city and \$20,000 ransom asked. Old man Ross was willing to give up the money, but Burns, the great detective, with others persunded the old man not to give up the money. assuring him that the thieves would be captured. Ross died of a broken heart, sorry that he allowed the detectives to dictate to him. This letter must not be seen by any one but you. If the police or some stranger know its contents they might attempt to capture us, although entirely against your wish, or some one might use a lantern and represent us; thus, the wrong party securing the money, and this would be as futile to you as if you refused to give up the money. So you see the danger if you let this letter

"Mr. Cudaby, you are up against it and there is only one way out. Give up the coln Money we want and money we will get. If you don't give up, the next man will, for he will see that we mean business and you can lead your boy around blind the rest of your days, and all you will have is the dam copper sympathy. Do the right thing by us and we will do the same by you. If you refuse, you will soon see the saddest sight you ever

"Wednesday, Dec. 19.

will befall you or yours."

"This night or never. "Follow these instructions and no harm

A consultation was immediately held by Mr. Cudahy and his friends and various plans

Twould state that it is my belief that the area of infection is gradually growing wider, so that now there are only three blocks of the continuous three bl

wheel passed over his neck, crushing the hour. A most was that the locality selected was need the windpipe. He leaves a widow. The driver of the truck was arrested.

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